

THE FORME AND ORDER OF THE  
CORONATION OF  
**CHARLES**  
THE SECOND,  
*KING of Scotland, England, France, and  
Ireland.*

As it was acted and done at *Scoone*, The first  
day of January, 1651.

---

1 Chron. 29. 23.

*Then Solomon sat on the Throne of the Lord as King, instead of David  
his father, and prospered, and all Israel obeyed him.*

Prov. 20. 8.

*A King that sitteth in the Throne of Judgement, scattereth away all evil  
with his eyes.*

Prov. 25. 5.

*Take away the wicked from before the King, and his Throne shall be estab-  
lished in righteousness.*

---



*ABERDEENE.*  
Printed by James Brown, 1651.

CORONATION OF  
**CHARLES THE SECOND,**  
 KING of *Scotland, England, France, and Ireland,*  
 Done at *Scoune*, The first day of January, 1651.

**F**irst the Kings Majestie, in a Princes Robe was conducted from his Bed-chamber, by the Constable on his right-hand, and the Mattole on his left hand, to the Presence Chamber; and there, was placed in a Chair, under a cloath of State, by the Lord of Angus, Chamberlain appointed by the King, for that day; and there, after a little repose, the Noblemen, with the Commissioners of Barons and Burroughes, entered the Hall, and presented themselves before his Majestie.

There after, the Lord Chancellour spoke to the King, to this purpose; *Sir, Your good Subjects, desire you you may be crowned, as the righteous and lawfull Heirs of the Crown of this Kingdom; that you would maintain Religion, as it is presently professed, and established; conform to the National Covenant, League and Covenant, and according to Your Declaration, in Augu<sup>t</sup> last; Also that you would be graciously pleased to receive them under your Highnesses Protection, to govern them by the laws of the Kingdom, and to defend them in their Rights and Liberties, by Your Royall Power offering themselves in most humble manner to your Majestie, with their Vows, to bellow Land, Life, and what else is in their power for the maintenance of Religion, for the safety of Your Majesties Sacred Person, and maintenance of your Crown, which they entreat Your Majestie to accept, and pray almighty God, that for many years You may happily enjoy the same.*

The King made this answer; *I do esteem the afflictions of my good People, more then the Crowns of many Kingdomes, and shall be ready, by Gods assistance to bellow my Life in their Defence; wishing to live no longer, then I may see Religion, and this Kingdom flourish in all happiness.*

There after, the Commissioners of Burroughes, and Barons, and the Noble-men accompanied his Majestie to the Kirk of Scoune, in order and rank according to their quality, two and two.

The Spurres being carried by the Earl of Eglinten.

Next, The Sword by the Earl of Rothes.

Then the Sceiper, by the Earl of Craufurd and Lindesay.

And the Crown by the Marques of Argyle, immediately before the King.

Then came the King, with the great Constable on his right hand, and the great Marshall on his left hand, his train being carried by the Lord Ereskine, the Lord Montgomery, the Lord Newbottle, and the Lord Machlane, four Earls eldest sonnes, ruder a Cannopie of Crimson Velvet, suppr<sup>ed</sup> by six Earls sons; to wit, The Lord Drummond, the Lord Carnegie, the Lord Ramly, the Lord John-Floun, the Lord Brechin, the Lord Yster, and the six carriers supported by six Noble mens sons.

Thus the Kings Majestie entereth the Kirk.

The Kirk being fitted, and prepared with a Table, wherupon the Honours were laid, and a Chair set in a fitting place for his Majestie hearing of Sermon, over against the Minister, and another Chair on the other side where he sat when he received the Crown, before which there was a Bench decently covered, as also seats about for Noblemen, Earons, and Burghers.

And there being also a Stage in a fit place erected of 24 foot square, about four foot high, from the ground, covered with Carpets, with two stairs, one for the West, and another in the East; upon which great State, there was another little Stage erected, some two foot high, ascending by two steps; on which the Throne or Chair of State was set.

The Kirk thus fittingly prepared, The Kings Majestie entered the same, accompanied as aforesaid, and first setteth himself in his Chair, for hearing of Sermon.

All being quietly composed unto attention, Master ROBERT FOWGLAS Moderator of the Commission of the General Assembly, after incalling upon God by Prayer, preached the following Sermon



# S E R M O N

Preached at Scoone, Jan. First 1651.

At the C R O N A T I O N of

*CHARLES the Second King of Scotland,  
England, France, and Ireland,*

By Master ROBERT DOWGLAS, Minister at EDINBURGH,  
Moderator of the Commission of the Generall Assembly.

2 Kings 11. verf. 12. 17.

*And he brought forth the King's son, and put the Crown upon him, and gave him the Testimony; and they made him King, and anointed him, and they clapt their hands, and said GOD save the King.*

*And Jehoada made a Covenant between the Lord and the King, and the people, that they should be the Lord's people: between the King also and the people.*

In this Text of Scripture, you have the Solemn Enthroning of *Joash* a young KING, and that in a very troublesome time, for *Athaliah* the mother of *Ahaziah* had cruelly murdered the Royall Seed, and usurped the Kingdome by the space of six years. Only this young Prince was preserved by *Jehoheba* the sister of *Ahaziah*, and wife to *Jehoada* the high Priest, being hid with her in the house of the Lord all that time.

Good Interpreters do conjecture, though *Joash* be called the son of *Ahaziah*, that he was not his son by nature, but by succession to the Crown. They say, that the race of *Solomon* ceased here, and the Kingdom came to the posterity of *Nathan* the son of *David*. Because 1 Chro. 22. 9. It is said, *The house of Ahaziah had no power to keep the Kingdome*, which they conceived to be for the want of children in that house; And because of the absurdity and unnaturalness of the fact, That *Athaliah* the Grand-mother should have cut off her sons children. I shall not stand upon the matter. Only I may say, if they were *Ahaziah* his own children, it was a most unnatural and cruel fact of *Athaliah* to cut off her own posterity.

For the usurpation, there might have been two motives. 1. It seemeth that when *Ahaziah* went to battell, *Athaliah* was left to govern the kingdom; and her son *Ahaziah* being slain before his return, she thought the government sweet, and could not part with it; And because the Royall seed stood in her way, she cruelly destroyed them, that she might reign with the greater freedom. 2. Shee was earnest to set up a false worship, even the worship of *Baal*; which she thought could not be so well done, as by cutting off the Royall race, and getting the sole power in her hand, that she might doe what she pleased.

The busynes you are about this day, is not unlike. You are to invest a young King in the Throne, in a very troublesome time: and wicked men have risen up, and usurped the Kingdome, and put to death the late King most unaturally. The like motives seem to have prevailed with them. 1. These men by falsehood

falshood and dissimulation have gotten power in their hands, which to them is so sweet, that they are unwilling to part with it; And because the King and his seed stood in their way, they have made a way the King, and dis-inherited his children, that the sole power might be in their hand. 2. They have a number of damnable errors, and a false worship to set up, and intend to take away the Ordinances of Christ, and Government of his Kirk. All this cannot be done, unless they have the sole power in their hand, and this they cannot have, till the King and his posterity be cut off. But I leave this, and come to the present solemnity. There is a Prince to be inthroned, good Jebozaa will have the Crown put upon his head.

It may be questioned, Why they went about this Coronation in a time of so great hazard, when Athaliah had reigned six years? Had it not been better to have defeated Athaliah, and then to have crowned the King? Two reasons may be rendered, why they delay not the Coronation. To Crown the King, was a duty they were bound to; Hazard should not make men leave their duty. They did their duty, and left the successe to God; 2. They crowned the young King, to endear the peoples affections to their own native Prince, and to alienate their hearts from her that had usurped the kingdom. If they had delayed, the King being known to be preferred, it might have brought on, not only complayance with her, but also subjection to her government, by resting in it, and being content to lay aside the righteous heir of the Crown.

The same is observed in our case, and many wonder that you should Crown the King in a dangerous time, when the Usurpers have such power in the Land. The same reasons may serve to answer for your doing. 1. It is our necessary duty to Crown the King upon all hazards, and to leave the successe to God. 2. It appeareth now, it hath been too long delayed. Delay is dangerous, because of the compliance of some, and treachery of others. If it shall be delayed longer, it is to be feared that the most part shall sit down under the shadow of the Bramble, the destroying usurpers.

I come to the particular handling of this present Text, and to speak from it to the present time. I have read the 12, and 17. vers. Because of these two which meet together, the Crowning of a King, and his renewing the Covenant. Amongst many particulars which may be handled from the Text, I shall confine my self to these five. 1. The Crown, *He put the Crown upon his head*. 2. The Testimony, *He gave him the Testimony*. 3. The anointing, *They anointed him*. These three are in the 12. vers. As for that which is spoken of the peoples joy, we shall give it a touch when we come to the peoples dutie. 4. The Covenant between God, and the King, and the people, *Jebozaa made a Covenant between God, and the King, and the people, that they should be the Lords people*. 5. The Covenant between the King and the people, *Between the King also and the people*, both in the 17. vers.

First The Crown is put upon his head. A Crown is the most excellent badge of Royal Majestie. To discourse on crowns in a State-way, I shall leave unto States men, and lay only these three before you of the Crown.

1. In putting on of the Crown, it should be well fastened. For Kings Crowns are often times tottering; and this is a time wherein they totter. There are two things which make Kings Crowns to totter, Great sins, and great commotions and troubles. Take heed of both.

1. There are many sins upon our King and his Family. Sin will make the surest Crown, that ever men sat on, to totter. The Sins of former Kings, have made this a tottering Crown. I shall not insist here seeing there hath been a solemn day of Humiliation throughout the Land, on Thursday last, for the sins of the Royal Family. I wish the LORD may bless it; and desire the King to be truly humbled for his own sins, and the sins of his Fathers house, which have been great. Beware of putting on these sins with the Crown; For if you put them on, all the well-wishers to a King in the three Kingdoms will not be able to hold on the Crown, and keep it from tottering; yea, from falling. LORD, take away the Controversie with the Royal Family, that the Crown may be fastened sure upon the Kings head, without falling or tottering.

2. Troubles and Commotions in a kingdom, make Crowns to totter. A Crown at the best, and in the most calm times, is full of trouble, which if it were well weighed by men, there would not be such hunting after Crowns. I read of a great man, who considering the trouble and care that accompanied a Crown, said, he would not take it up at his foot, though he might have it for taking. Now if a Crown at the best be so full of troubles, what shall one think of a Crown at the worst, when there are so great Commotions, wherein the Crown is directly aimed at? Surely it must be a tottering

tottering Crown at the least, especially when former sins have brought on these troubles, as the remedie of the former is true Humiliation, and turning unto GOD; to the remedie of the later is, *Psal. 21.3.* (speaking of Davids Crown) *Thou settest a Crown of pure Gold upon his head.* GOD set on Davids Crown, and therefore it was settled notwithstanding of many troubles. Men may set on Crowns, and they may be thrown off again: but when GOD setteth them on they will be fast: *Enemies have touched the Crown of our King, and cast it off in the other kingdom,* and have made it totter in this kingdom; Both the King who is to be Crowned, and you who are to crown him, should deal earnestly with GOD, to set the Crown on the Kings head, and to keep it on against all the commotions of this cruell generation.

2. A King should esteem more of the people he reigneth over, then of his Crown. Kings use to be so taken up with their Crowns, that they despise their people. I would have a King following CHRIST, the King of his people, who faith of them, *Isa. 62. 3.* *Thou shalt be a Crown of Glory in the hand of the Lord, and a Royall Diadem in the hand of thy God.* CHRIST counteth his people his Crown and Diadem; So should a king esteem the people of the Lord, over whom he ruleth to be as his Crown and Diadem, take away the people, and a Crown is but an empty symbol.

3. A King when he getteth his Crown on his head, should think at the best, it is but a fading Crown. All the Crowns of Kings are but fading Crowns: therefore they should have an eye upon that *Crown of glory that fadeth not away,* *1 Pet. 5. 4.* And upon a *Kingdom that cannot be shaken,* *Heb. 12. 19.* that Crown and Kingdom belongeth not to Kings as Kings, but unto believers; and a believing King hath this comfort, that when he hath endured a while, *and been tryed,* he shall receive the *Crown of Life,* which the Lord hath promised to them that love him.

II. The second thing in this Solemity, is the testimony; by this is meant the Law of GOD, so called because it testifieth of the Mind and Will of GOD. It was commanded *Deut. 17. 18. 19.* *when the King shall sit upon the throne of his Kingdom, he shall write him a Copy of the Book of the Law, and it shall be with him, that he may read therein all the days of his life.* The king should have the Testimony for these three main uses.

1. For his information in the wayes of God, *Deut. 17. 19.* This use of the kings having the Book the Law is expressed. *That he may learn to fear the Lord his God.* The reading of other Books may do aking good for government, but no Book will teach him the way to salvation, but the Book of God. *Christ biddeth Search the Scriptures for in them ye think to have eternall life, and they testifie of me.* *Job. 5. 39.* He is a blessed man who meditateth in the Law of the Lord day and night. *Psal. 1. 1, 2.* King David was well acquainted herewith, as appeareth *Psal. 119. 119.* Kings should be well exercised in Scripture. It is reported of Alphonsus king of Aragon, that he did read the Bible fourteen times, with glosses thereupon. I recommended to the king, to take some hours for reading holy Scripture; It will be a good mean to make him acquainted with Gods Mind, and with Christ a Saviour.

2. For this direction in government, kings read Books that they may learn to govern well, which I condemn not, but all the books a king can read, will not make him govern to please God, as this Book I know nothing that is good in government, but a king may learn it out of the Book of God. For this cause *Johua* is commanded *Job. 1. 8.* *that the Book of the Law shall not depart out of his mouth:* and he is commanded to do according to that is written therein. He should not only do himself that which is written in it, bat do and govern his people according to that is written in it, king David knew this use of the Testimony who said, *Psal. 119. 24.* *Thy testimonies are my delight and my Cancellours.* The best counsellors that ever a king getteth are in the Book of God: ye the testimonies are the best and surest Counsellors, because although kings Counsellors be never so wile and trusty, yet they use not to be so free with a king as they ought; but the Scripture will tell kings very freely both their sin and their duty.

3. For preservation and custody, the king is *Castos ut iusque tabule.* The keeper of both tables. Not that he shoulde take upon him the power either to dispense the Word of God, or to dispence with it: But that he shoulde preserve the Word of God, and true Religion according to the Word of God, pure, intire, and uncorrupted, within his Dominions, and transmisse them so to posterity; and also be carefull to see his subjects obserue both tables, and to punish the transgredours of the same.

III. The third thing in this solemnity is the anointing of the king. The anointing of kings was not absolutely necessary under the Old Testament, for we read not that all the kings of *Judah & Israel* were

were anointed. The Hebrews observe that anointing of kings was used in three cases. 1. When the first of a family was made King, as *Saul* & *David*. 2. When there was a question for the Crown, as in the case of *Solomon* and *Adonijah*. 3. When there was an interruption of the lawfull succession by usurpation, as in the case of *Ioab*, there is an interruption by the usurpation of *Athaliah*; therefore he is anointed. If this Observation hold, as it is probable, then it was not absolutely necessary under the Old Testament; and therefore far less under the New.

Because it may be said, that in our case there is an interruption by usurpation. Let it be considered; That the anointing under the Old Testament was typicall, although all Kings were not types of Christ; yet the Anointing of Kings, Priests and Prophets, was typicall of Christ, and his Officers; but Christ being now come, all these Ceremonies cease. And therefore the anointing of Kings, ought not to be used in the New Testament.

If it be said, Anointing of Kings hath been in use amongst Christians, not only Papists, but Protestants, as in the Kingdom of *England*, and our late King was Anointed with oyle. It may be replied, they who used it under the New Testament took it from the Jews, without warrant. It was most in use with the Bishops of *Rome*, who to keep Kings and Emperors subjects to themselves, did swear them to the *Pope*, when they were anointed, (and yet the Jewish Priests did never swear Kings to themselves) As for *England*, although the *Pope* was casten off, yet the subjection of Kings to Bishops was still retained; for they anointed the King, and swore him to the maintenance of their Prelatical dignity. They are here who were witnesses at the Coronation of the late King. The Bishops behoved to perform that rite, and the King behoved to be sworne to them. But now by the blessing of God, *Poperie* and *Prelacie* are removed: The Bishops as limbs of *Antichrist*, are put to the doore; Let the anointing of Kings with oyle go to the doore with them, and let them never come in again.

The anointing with material oyle, maketh not a King, the Anointed of the Lord; for he is so without it. He is the Anointed of the Lord; who by Divine Ordinance, and appointment is a King: *Isa. 45. 1.* God calleth *Cyrus* his anointed; yet we read not that he was anointed with oyle. Kings are the Anointed of the Lord, because by the Ordinance of the Lord, their authority is sacred and inviolable. It is enough for us to have the thing, though we want the Ceremonie, which being laid aside, I will give some Observations of the thing.

1. A King being the Lords Anointed, should be thinking upon a better unction, even that Spiritual unction, wherewith Believers are anointed, which you have, *1. John 2. 17.* The anointing, ye have received of him abideth in you; And *2 Cor. 1. 21.* He that anointed us, is God who hath also sealed us. This anointing is not proper to Kings, but common to Believers. Few Kings are so anointed. A King should strive to be a good Christian, and then a good King: The anointing with Grace, is better then the anointing with oyle. It is of more worth for a King to be the anointed of the Lord with Grace, then to be the greatest Monarch of the world without it.

2. This anointing may put a King in minde of the gifts, wherewith Kings should be endued, for discharge of the Royal Calling. For anointing did signify the gifts of Office. It is said of *Paul*, when he was anointed King, *1 Sam. 10. 9.* God gave him another heart; And cap. *11. 6.* The Spirit of God came upon him. It is meant, of a heart for his Calling, and a Spirit of ability for Government. It should be our desire this day, that our King may have a Spirit for his Calling, as the Spirit of Wisdom, Fortitude, Justice, and other Princely Enduements.

3. This anointing may put Subjects in minde of the Saere-due of the authority of a King. He shou'd be respected, as the Lords Anointed. There are diverse sorts of persons, that are enemies to the authority of Kings; As *Anabaptists*, who deny there shou'd be Kings in the New Testament. They will have no Kings; nor Civil Magistrate. 2. The late *Photizians*, who speak respectfully of Kings, and Magistrates; but they take away from them their power, and the exercise of it in the administration of justice. 3. These who rise against King in open Rebellion, as *Absalom* and *Sheba*, who said, what have we to do with *David*, the sonne of *Jesse*? To your tents, O *Israel*. 4. They who do not rebel openly yet they despise a King in their heart, like the sons of *Beliail*. *1 Sam. 10. 19.* last. Who said of *Saul* after he was anointed King, Shall this man save us? And they despised him, and brought him no Presents.

1. All these meet in our present age. 1. *Anabaptists* who are against the being of Kings, are very rife; You may finde, to our great grief, a great number of them in that Army, that hath unjustly invaded the Land,

Land, who have trampled upon the authority of Kings. 2. There are also of the second sort, who are secretly *Phonitans* in this point, they allow of Kings in profession; but they are against the exercise of their power in the Administration of Justice. 3. A third sort are in open rebellion, even all that generation which are risen up, not only against the person of a King, but against Kingly Government. 4. There is a fourth who profess they acknowledge a King; but despise him in their heart, saying, *Shall this man save us? I wish all had Davids tenderness, whole heart did smite him, when he did but cut off the lap of Sauls garment*; That we may be far from cutting off a lap of that just power and greatness, which God hath allowed to the King; and we have bound our selves by Covenant not to diminish.

I have gone through the three particulars contained in the 12 vers. I come to the other two in the 17 vers. which appertain also to this dayes Work, for our King is not only to be crowned, but to renew a Covenant with God, and His People, and to make a Covenant with the people: Answerable hereto there is a twofold Covenant in the words, One between God and the King, and the People, God being the one Partie? The King and the People the other. Another between the King, and the People: The King being the one Party, the People the other.

The Covenant with God is the fourth particular propounded to be spoken of. The sum of the Covenant, ye may find, 2 King 23. 3 in Josiah his renewing the Covenant, *To walk after the Lord, and keep his commandments & testimonies with all the heart, and to perform the words of the Covenant*. The renewing of the Covenant was after a great defection from God, and the setting up of a false worship. The King and the people of God bowed themselves before the Lord, to set up the True Worship, and to abolish the false, *Scotland had a Preference in this before other Nations*. In time of Defection, they have renewed a Covenant with God, to reformat; And because the King after a great Defection in that Family is to renew the Covenant, I shall mention some particulars from the League and Covenant.

1. We are bound to maintain the *True Reformed Religion*, in Doctrine, Worship, Discipline and Government established in this Kingdome, and to endeavour the Reformation of Religion in the other two Kingdomes according to the Word of God, and the example of the best Reformed Kirks. By this Article the King is obliged, not only to maintain Religion as it is established in Scotland, but also to endeavour the Reformation of Religion in his other Kingdomes; the King would consider well, when he shall please God to restore him to his Government there, that he is bound to endeavour the establishment of the Work of Reformation there, as well as to maintain it here.

2 According to the second Article, The King is bound without respect of persons to extirpate Popery, *Trity, Superstition, heresie, Schisme, & Prophanies*, and whatsoever shall be found contrary to sound Doctrine, and the power of Godliness, and therefore Popery is not to be suffered in the Royal Family, nor within his Dominion; *Popery once plucked up by the root is not to be permitted to take root again*; All *Heresie and Error* whatsoever must be opposed by him to the uttermost of His power; and by the Covenant the King must be far from Toleration of any *false Religion* within his Dominions.

3. As the People are bound to assist in the Kings Person and authority in the maintenance of the True Religion & Liberties of the Kingdom. So the King is bound with them to maintain the Rights and Priviledges of the Parliament and Liberties of the Subjects according to the third Article.

4. We are bound to discover, and to bring unto condigne punishment, all such as have been, or shall be, *Incurritors, Malcontents or evill intruders*, in hindering the Reformation of Religion; dividing the King from the People, or one of the Kingdomes, from another, or making any faction or parties amongst the People. Herby the King is bound to have an eye upon such, and neither allow of them, or comply with them; but to concert according to his power to have them censured and punished, as is expresed in the fourth Article.

I shall sum up all this, That a King entering in Covenant with God should do as Kings did of old, when they entered in Covenant: They and their people went on in the Work of Reformation, as appeareth here say. 18. *And all the people of the Land went into the House of God, & brake it down, &c.* And godly *John* when he entered in Covenant made a thorow Reformation. There is a four-fold Reformation in Scripture, and contained in the League and Covenant. 1. A Personall Reformation.

2. A Family Reformation. 3. A Reformation of Judicaries. 4. A Reformation of the whole land : Kings have had their hand in all the four ; and therefore I recommend them to our King.

1. A personal Reformation. A King should reform his own life, that he may be a Pattern of godliness to others ; and to this he is tyed by the Covenants. The godly Reformers of *Judah*, were pious and religious men. A King should not follow *Machiavell* his Counsel, who requireth not that a Prince should be truly religious, but said, that a shadow of it, and external simulation are sufficient : A devilish counsel, and it is just with GOD, to bring a king to the shadow of a kingdom, who hath but the shadow of Religion. We know, that dissembling kings have been punished of God ; And let our king know, that no king but a religious king can please GOD. *David* is highly commended for godliness ; *Hezekiah* a man eminent for Piety ; *Josiah*, a young king, commended for the tendernesse of his heart, when he heard the Law of the LORD read ; He was much troubled before the Lord, when he heard the judgements threatened against his fathers house, and his people. It is earnestly wished, that our kings heart may be tender, and be truly humbled before the Lord, for the sins of his fathers house, and of the land ; and for the many evils that are upon that family, and upon the kingdom.

2. A Family Reformation. The king shoul'd reform his Family, after the example of godly kings. *Aha* when he entered in *Covenant*, spared not his brothers *Idolatry*. The house of our king hath been much defiled by *Idolatry*. The king is now in *Covenant*, and to renew the *Covenant* ; Let the Royall Familiie be reformed ; And that it may be a Religious Family, wherein God will have pleasure. Let it be purged, not only of *Idolatry*, but of profanity and lewdness, which hath abounded in it. Much hath been spoken of this matter ; but little hath been done in it. Let the king and others, who have charge in that Family, think it lyeth upon them, as a duty, to purge it. And if you would have a Family well purged, and constitute, take *David* for a Pattern, in the purgation and constitution of his *Psal. 10*. *The forward heart, wicked persons, and frownders, he will have far from him; But his eys are upon the faulthfull of the land, that they may dwell with him.* If there be a man better then another in the land, he shoul'd be for the king, and His Family. Ye may extend this Reformation to the Court. A profane Courte is dangerous for a king ; it hath been observed as a provoking sin in *England*, which hath drawn down Judgement upon King and Court, as appeareth this day. It is to be wished, that such were in the Court, as *David* speaketh of in that Psalm. Let the king see to it, and resolve with *David*, *Psalm. 101. 17*. *That he that worketh deceit, shall not dwell within his houes; and be who telleth lies, shall not tarry in his sight.*

3. Reformation in Judicaries. It would be carefully seen to, that Judicaries be reformed ; and that men fearing God, and hating *Coveteousness*, may be placed in them. A King in *Covenant* should do, as *Jeboaphat* did, *2 Chron. 19. 5, 6, 7*. *He set Judges in the Land, and said, Take heed what ye do; ye judge not for men, but for the Lord, who is with you in judgement: wherefore now let the fear of the Lord be before you; &c.*

4. The Reformation of the whole Land ; The kings eye shoul'd be upon it, *2 Chron. 19. 4*. *Jeboaphat went out through the people, from Beersheba, to mount Ephraim; and brought them back to the Lord God of their fathers.* Our Land hath great need of Reformation ; For there is a part of it, that hath scarce ever yet found the benefit of Reformation, they are lying without the Gospel. It will be a good work for a Covenanted king, to have a care that the Gospel may be Preached through the whole Land. Care also should be taken that they who have the Gospel, may live suitably thereto.

If a king would be a thorough Reformer, he must be reformed himself ; otherwayes he will never lay Reformation to heart. To make a king a good Reformer, I wish him these qualifications according to the Truth, and in sincerity, wherewile they report *Irajan* the Emperour, to have been endued. He was 1. Devout at home, 2. Courageous in war, 3. Just in his Judicatures, 4. Prudent in all his affairs. True Piety, Fortitude, Justice, and Prudency, are notable qualifications in a Prince, who would reform a kingdom, and reform well.

5. I come now to the fifth and last particular, and that is the *Covenant* made between the king and the people. When a king is Crowned, and received by the People, there is a *Covenant* or mutual *Covenant*, between him and them, containing conditions, mutually to be observed. This will not suffer

to insist upon many particulars, I shall only lay before You three. 1. It is clear from this Covenant, that a King hath not absolute power to do what he pleaseth, he is tyed to conditions, by virtue of a Covenant. 2. It is clear from this Covenant, that a people are bound to obey their King in the Lord. 3. I shall present the King with some directions, for the right Government of the people, who are bound to obey.

1. It is clear, that the Kings power is not absolute, as Kings and flattering Courtiers apprehend, a Kings power is a limited power, by this Covenant. And there is a three-fold limitation of the Kings power.

1. In regard of subordination. There is a power above his, even Gods power, whom he is obliged to obey; and to whom he must give an account of his administration. As he heard yesterday, that Text, *By me Kings reign, Prov. 8. 15.* Kings have not only their Crowns from God; but they must reign according to his will, which is clear from *Rom. 13. 4.* He is called, the Minister of God: He is but Gods servant. I need not stay upon this; Kings and all others will acknowledge this limitation.

2. In regard of Laws. A King is sworn at his Coronation, to rule according to the standing, received Laws of the kingdom. The Laws he is sworn to, limit him that he cannot do against them, without a sinful breach of this Covenant, between the King and the people.

3. In regard of Government. The total Government, is not upon a King. He hath counsellours, a Parliament, or Estates, in the Land, who share in the burthen of Government. No King should have the sole Government. It was never the mind of these, who received a King to rule them, to lay all Government upon him, to do what he pleaseth, without controclement. There is no man able alone to govern all. The kingdom should not lay that upon one man, who may easily miscarry. The Estates of the Land, are bound in this Contract, to bear a burthen with him.

These men who have flattered Kings, to take unto themselves an absolute power, to do what they please, have wronged Kings, and kingdoms. It had been good that Kings of late, had carried themselves so, as this question of Kings power, might never have come in debate; For they have been great losers thereby. Kings are very desirous to have things spoken and written to hold up their Arbitrary and unlimited power; but that way doth exceedingly wrong them. There is one, a learned man, I confess, who hath written a Book, for the maintenance of the absolute power of Kings, called *Defensio Regia*, whereby he hath wronged himself in his reputation, and the King in his Government. As for the fact in taking away the life of the late King (whatever was Gods justice in it) I do agree with him to condemn it, as a most unjust and horrid fact, upon their part who did it: But when he cometh to speak of the power of Kings in giving unto them an absolute and unlimited power, urging the damnable Maxim, *Quodlibet licet*, he will have a King to do what he pleaseth *impune*, and without controclement. In this I cannot but dissent from him.

In regard of Subordination, some say; That a King is comparable to none but GOD. Do what he will, let GOD take order with it; this leadeth kings to *Atheism*, let them do what they please and take God in their own hand: In regard of Laws, they teach nothing to kings, but *Tyranny*: And in regard of Government, they teach a King to take an *Arbitrary* power to himself to do what he pleaseth without controclement. How dangerous this hath been to Kings, is clear by sad experience. Abuse of Power, and *Arbitrary Government*, hath been one of GODS great Controversies, with our Kings Predecessors; God in his justice, because Power hath been abused, hath thrown it out of their hands; And I may confidently say, That Gods controversie with the Kings of the Earth, is for their *Arbitrary* and *Tyrannical Government*.

It is good for our King to learn to be wise in this time; and know that he receiveth this day a power to govern; but a power limited by contract, and these conditions he is bound by Oath, to stand to. Kings are deceived, who think, that the people are ordained for the King; and not the King for the people. The Scripture sheweth the contrary, *Rom. 13. 4.* The King is the Minister

nister of GOD, for the Peoples good. GOD will not have a King in an arbitrary way, to encroach upon the Possessions of Subjects, Ezech. 45. 7, 8. *A portion is appointed for the Prince. And it is said, My Princes shall no more oppress my people, and the rest of the land, shall he give unto the house of Israel, according to their tribes.* The King hath his distinct possessions and Revenues from the people; he must not oppress, and do what he pleaseth, there must be no tyranny upon the Throne.

I desire not to speak much of this subject. Men have been very tender in meddling with the power of kings; yet seeing these days have brought forth debates concerning the Power of kings, it will be necessary to be clear in the matter. Extremities would be shunned. A King should keep within the bounds of the Covenant made with the people, in the exercise of his power: And Subjects should keep within the bounds of this Covenant, in regulating that power. Concerning the last, I shall propound these three to your consideration.

1. A King abusing his power to the overthrow of Religion, Laws and Liberties, which are the very Fundamentals of this Contract and Covenant, may be controlled and opposed; And if he set himself to overthrow all these by arms, then they who have power, as the Estates of a Land, may and ought to resist by Arms: Because he doth by that opposition, break the very bonds, and overthroweth all the essentials of this contract and Covenant. This may serve to justify the proceedings of this kingdom against the late King; who in a Hostile way set himself to overthrow Religion, Parliaments, Laws and Liberties.

2. Every breach of Covenant, wherein a King faileth, after he hath entered into Covenant doth not dissolve the bond of the Covenant. Neither should Subjects lay aside a King, for every breach, except the breaches be such as overthrow the fundamentals of the Covenant with the people. Many examples of this may be brought from Scripture. I shall give but one; King *Ahab* entered solemnly in Covenant with GOD and his people, 2 Chron. 15. After that, he falleth in gross transgressions and breaches, 2 Chron. 16. He associates himself and entered in League with *Benhadad*, king of Syria an Idolater; He imprisoned *Hanani*, the LORDS Prophet, who reproved him, and threatened judgment against that association; And at the same time he oppressed some of the people: And yet, for all this, they neither lay aside, nor count him an hypocrite.

3. Private persons, should be very circumspect, about that which they do in relation to the authority of Kings. It is very dangerous, for private men to meddle with the power of kings, and the suspending of them from the exercise thereof. I do ingenuously confess, that I find no example of it. The Prophets taught no such doctrine to their people, nor the Apostles, nor the Reformed Kirks. Have ever private men, Pastours or Professours, given into the Estates of a Land as their judgment, unto which they resolve to adhere. That a King should be suspended from the exercise of his power. And if we look upon these godly Pastours, who lived in KING JAMES his time, of whom one may truly say, more faithful men lived not in these last times: For they spared not to tell the King his faults, to his face: Yea, some of them suffered persecution for their honesty and freedom: Yet we never read, nor have heard, that any of these godly Pastours joyned with other private men, did ever remonstrate to Parliament, or Estate, as their judgment, that the King should be suspended from the exercise of his Royal power.

II. It is clear from this Covenant, that people should obey their King in the LORD: For as the King is bound by Covenant, to make use of his power, to their good: So are they bound to obey him in the Lord, in the exercise of that power. About the peoples duty to the King, take these four Observations.

1. That the obedience of the people, is in subordination to GOD; For the Covenant is first with God, and then with the King. If a King command any thing contrary to the will of GOD, in this case Peter saith, *It is better to obey God than man.* There is a line drawn from GOD to the people, they are lowest in the line; and have magistrates inferior, and supreme above them, and God above all. When the King commandeth the people that which is lawful, and commanded by GOD, then he should be obeyed; Because he standeth in the right line under

GOD

**GOD**, who hath put him in his place. But if he command that which is unlawful, and forbidden of GOD, in that he shall not be obeyed to do it; because he is out of his line. That a King is to be obeyed with this subordination, is evident from Scripture; take one place for all. Rom. 13. At the beginning, ye have both obedience urged to superior powers, as the Ordinance of God, and damnation threatened against those who resist the lawful powers.

It is said by some, that many Ministers in Scotland, will not have the king *JESUS*, but king *Charles* to reign. Faithful men are wronged by such speeches. I do not understand these men. For if they think that a King and *Jesus* are inconsistent; then they will have no King; But I shall be far from entertaining such thoughts of them. If they think the doing a necessary duty for King *CHARLES*, is to prefer his Interest to *CHRISTS*, this also is an error. Honest Ministers can very well discern between the Interest of *CHRIST*, and of the King. I know no Minister that setteth up King *Charles* with prejudice to *Christs* Interest.

There are three sorts of persons, who are not to be allowed in relation to the kings Interest. 1. Such as have not been content to oppose a king, in an evil course. (as they might lawfully do.) But contrary to *Covenant, Vows*, many Declarations, have cast off kings, and kingly Government. These are the *Seditious*. 2. They who are so taken up with a king, as they prefer a kings interest, to Christs interest; which was the sin of our *Engagers*. 3. They who will have no duty done to a king, for fear of prejudicing Christs interest. These are to be allowed who urge duty to a king in subordination to Christ.

I shall desire that men be real, when they make mention of Christs interest; For these three mentioned, profess and pretend the interest of Christ. The *Seditious* cover their destroying of kings, with Christs interest; whereunto indeed, they have had no respect, being enemies to his kingdom, and experience hath made it undeniable. The *Engagers* alledged they were for Christs interest; but they misplaced it. *Christs* interest should have gone before, but they draw it after the interest of a king; which evidenced their want of due respect to *Christs* interest. As for the third, who delay duty for fear of preferring the kings interests to *Christ*, I shall not take upon me to judge their intentions, I wish they have charity to these, who think they may do duty to a king in subordination to *Christ*, yea that they ought and should do duty, what ever mens fear be of the prejudice may follow.

If to be against the suspending of the king from the exercise of his power, and to be for the crowning of the King according to the publick Faith of the kingdoms, He first performing all that Kirk and State required of him, in relation to Religion, and civil Liberties. If this be, I say, to prefer a KING to *CHRIST*, let all men that are unbiassed, be judges in the case. We shall well avow, that we crown a king in subordination to **GOD**, and his interest in subordination to *CHRISTS*, which we judge, not only agreeable to the Word of **GOD**; but also that we are bound expressly in the *Covenant*, to maintain the king, in the preservation and defence of the true Religion and Liberties of the Kingdom; and not to diminish his just power and greatness.

2. That the *Covenant* between **GOD** and the King, and the people, goeth before the *Covenant* between the king, and the people; which sheweth that a peoples entring *Covenant* with **GOD**, doth not lessen their obedience and allegiance to the King; but increaseth it, and maketh the obedience firmer; Because we are in *Covenant* with **GOD**, we shoud the more obey a Covenanted King. It is a great error to think that a *Covenant* diminishest obedience; it was ever thought Cumulative. And indeed true Religion layeth strict ties upon men, in doing of their duty, Rom. 13. 5. *We must needs be subject, not only for wrath, but also for conscience sake.* A necessity to obey, is laid upon all. Many Subjects obey for wrath; but the godly obey, for conscience sake.

3. That a King Covenanted with **GOD**, should be much respected by his Subjects: They should love him. There is an imbred affection in the hearts of the people to their King. In the 13. vers. it is said, That the people clapped their hands for joy, and said, God save the King. They had

had no sooner seen their Native king installed in his kingdom, but they rejoiced exceedingly, and saluted him with wishes of safety. What ever be mens affections, or respects, this day, to our King; certainly it is a duty lying on us, both to pray for, and rejoice in his safety. The very end that GOD hath in giving us kings maketh this clear, 1 Tim. 2. 1, 2. *That we may live under them in godliness and honesty;* And therefore Prayers and Supplication, are to be made for all Kings; even for them that are not in Covenant; much more for these that are in a Covenant. Ye are receiving this day a Crowned Covenanted King, pray for saving grace to him; and that GOD would deliver him and us, out of the *hand of these cruel enemies;* and blis his Government, and cause us to live a quiet and peaceable life under him, in all godliness and honesty.

4. That, as the King is Solemnly sworn, to maintain the Right of the Subjects against *Enemies;* and is bound to hazard his Life and all that he hath for their Defence; so the people are also bound to maintain his Person and Authority, and to hazard life, and all that they have, in Defending him.

I shall not take the Question in its full Latitude, taking in what people are bound to, in pursuing of a Kings right, in another Nation, which is not our present Question. Our Question is, What a people should do, when a kingdom is unjustly invaded, by a Forraign Enemy, which seeks the overthrow of Religion, King and Kingdom? Surely, if men be tyed to any duty to a King, and Kingdom, they are tyed in this case. I have two sort of men to meet with here, who are deficient in doing this-covenanted duty. 1. These who do not act against the *Enemy.* These who do act for the *Enemy.*

1. The first I meet with, are those who act not, lye by, to behold what will become of all; Three sorts of men act not for the defence of an invaded kingdom. 1. These who withdraw themselves from publick counsels, as from Parliament or Committee of Estates. This withdrawing, is not to act. 2. These act not, who upon an apprehension of the desperate state of things, do think that all is in such a condition, by the prevailing of the *Enemy,* that there is no remedy: And therefore that it is best, to sit still and see how things go. 3. They who do not act, upon scruple of Conscience. I shall ever respect tenderness of Conscience; and I wish there be no more but tenderness. If there be no more, men will strive to have Consciences well informed.

They may be supposed to scruple upon one of these grounds. 1. To act in such a cause, for the Kings Interest; Surely I am, this is a doubt before, but all seemed to agree to act for the Kings Interest in subordination to Christ, and this day there is no more sought. We own the Kings Interest, only in a subordination to Christ: Or, 2. To joyn with such instruments as are *Enemies* to the work of GOD. Our answer to the Estates *Quare Resolves,* that such should not be intrusted: But we do not count these *Enemies,* who profess repentance, and declare themselves solemnly to be for the Cause, and the *Covenant;* and do evidence it by their willingness to fight for them. If it be said, Their repentance is but counterfeit. We are bound to think otherwise in charity, till the contrary be seen. No man can judge of the reality of hearts; for we have now found by experience, that men, who have been accounted above all exception, have betrayed their trust. If any who have not yet repented of their former course, shall be intrusted, we shall be sorry for it; and plainly say, that it ought not to be.

But I think there must be more in this, that men say, they cannot act; For my self, I love not that word in our case. It is too frequent, *He cannot act,* and *He cannot act.* I fear there be three sorts of persons lurking under this cover. 1. Such as are *Pusillanimous,* who have no courage to act against the *Enemy.* The word is true of them, *They cannot act,* because they *dare not act.* 2. Such as are selfish men, serving their *Idol credit.* He hath been a man of Honour, and now he feareth here will be no credit to fight against this prevailing *Enemy;* therefore he cannot act, and save his credit. Be who thou wilt that hath this before thee, GOD shall blast thy reputation. Thou shalt

shalt neither have honour nor credit, to do a right turn in GODS Cause. 3. Such as are *Compliars*, who cannot act, because they have a purpose to comply. There are that cannot act in an Army, but they can betray an Army, by not acting. There are that cannot act for safety of a kingdom, but they do betray it, by not acting. In a word, There are who cannot joyn to act with those whom they account *Malignants*, (I speak not of declared and known *Malignants* ; but of such as have been, and are fighting for the Cause ; Yet by them esteemed *Malignants*) but they can joyn with *Soldaries*, open and declared enemies, to Kirk and Kingdom. I wish subjects who are bound to fight for the kingdom, would lay by that phrase, of *Not acting*, which is so frequent in the mouth of *Compliars*, and offensive to them, who would approve themselves in doing duty for indanger'd Religion, King and Kingdom.

That men may be more clear to act, I shall offer to your consideration, some passages of Scripture about those who do not act against a common enemy.

1. JUDGES. 5. There are many reproved for lying still, while an enemy had invaded the Land ; as *Reuben* with his divisions, *Gilead*, *Dan*, and *Asher* seeking themselves, all are reproved, for not joyning with the people of G O D, who were willing to jeopard their lives against a mighty oppressing enemy. But there is one passage concerning *Meroz*, ver. 23. which fitteth our purpose, *The Angel of the L O R D said, Come ye Meroz, Come ye hither the inhabitants thereof; they came not to the Help of the L O R D, to the help of the L O R D against the Mighty*. What this *Meroz* was, is not clear : Yet all interpreters agree, that they had opportunity and power to have joyned with, and helped the people of God, and it is probable they were near the place of the fight. They are curst for not coming to the Help of the L O R D S People. This may be applyed to thele in the Land, who will not Help the L O R D against the Mighty.

2. Another passage you have Num 32, *Reuben* and *Gad* having a multitude of cattle, and having seen the Land of *Gilead*, that was a place for Cartel, they desire of *Moses*, and the Princes, that that Land may be given them, and they may not pass over *Jordan* ver. 6, 7. *Moses* reproveth them in these words, *Shall your brethren go to War ? and shall ye sit still ? wherefore discourage ye the heart of the Children of Israel* ver. 16, 17, 18. *Reuben* and *Gad* make their Apology, showing that they have no such intention to sit still, only they desire their wives and little ones, may stay there ; they themselves promise to go over *Jordan*, armed before *Israel*, and not return before they were possest in the Land. Then *Moses* said unto them, ver. 20. 21, 22. *If you do so, then this shall be your possession. But ver. 23. If ye do not so, behold ye have sinned against the Lord, and be sure your sin shall find you out.*

I may apply this to them that cannot act, will ye sit still when the rest of your Brethren are to hazard their lives against the enemy ? We have reason to reprove you. If *Moses* that faithfull servant of GOD, was still jealous of *Reuben* and *Gad*, even after their Apology and promise to act (for he saith, *If ye do not so*) Have not honest and faithful Servants of G O D ground to be jealous of their Brethren who refuse to act ; Let them Apologize what they will for their not acting, I say they sin against the Lord, and their sin shall find them out. It will be clearly seen, upon what intention they do not act.

3. A third passage, is *Samuel* 23. ver. 26. *Saul* hath *David* inclosed that he can hardly escape. In that very instant there cometh a Messenger to *Saul*, saying, ver. 27. *Cast thee, and come, for the Philistines have invaded the Land*. At the hearing of this message, ver. 28. *Saul* returned from pursuing after *David*, and went against the *Philistines*. It is true the Lord did provide for his Servant *David*s escape, by this mean : But if you consider *Saul*, he took it not so. Nothing moved him to leave this pursuit, but the condition of the Land, by the invading of an *Enemy*.

Three things might have moved *Saul* to stay and pursue *David*. 1. He hath him now in a strait, and hath such advantage ; that he might have thought, not to come readily by the like.

2. That, although the *Philistines* be *enemis*, yet *David* is the most dangerous *Enmy*; for he aimeth at no less then the *Crown*. It were better to take conditions of the *Enmy*, then to suffer *David* to live, and take the *Crown*.

3. He might have said, if I leave *David* at this time, and fight with the *Philistines*, and be beaten, he will get a power in his hand to undo me, and my posterity. These may seem strong motives; But *Saul* is not moved with any of these. The present danger is the *Philistines* invading the Land, and this danger is to be opposed, come of the danger from *David* what will. As if *Saul* had said, I will let *David* alone, I will meet with him at another time, and reckon with him; now there is no time for it, the *Philistines* are in the Land; let us make haste against them. I wish that many of our Country-men had as great love to their Country, and as publick a spirit for it as this prophane King had, then there would not be so many questions for acting, as men make this day.

The objections I have been touching, are in mens thoughts and heads. 1. Some say, Now the *Malignants* are under; for this *Enmy* is their rod, it is best to put them out of having any power: Yea there are some who would more willingly go to undo these, whom they account *Malignants*, nor against the common enemy who are wasting the Land. If they had *Sauls* resolution, they would say, the *Philistines* are in the Land, let them alone, we will reckon with them at another time; we will now go against the common enemy.

They have also the second Objection, The *Malignants* are more dangerous *Enemies* then the *Sectaries*, I shall not now compare them at equal distance, and abstract from the present danger; But I shall compare them in the present posture of affairs. I am sure the *Sectaries* having power in their hands, and a great part of the Land in their possession, are far more dangerous then *Malignants*, who have no power for the present: And therefore the resolution should be, the *Sectaries* have invaded the Land, and are destroying it, Let us go against them.

3. The third Observation weigheth much with men, the *Malignants* being employed to fight for their Country, may get such power in their hand, as may hurt the *Cause*. For answr. 1. The Resolution given to the *Quare* of the Estates, provideth against that, for therein is a desire, that no such power should be put into their hand. 2. This fear goeth upon a supposition that they do not repent their former course. This is an uncharitable judgment. We are bound to be more charitable of men professing repentance, for with such we have to do only. And to speak a word by the way, to you, who have been upon a *Malignant* course. Little good is expected from you. I pray you be honest and disappoint them. I wish you true repentance, which will both disappoint them, and be profitable to your selves. 3. I desire it may be considered, whether or not fear of a danger to come from men. If they prevail against the Common *Enmy*, being only cloathed with a capacity to fight for their Country, be an Argument of rising to oppose a seen and certain danger coming from an *Enmy*, cloathed with power, and still prevailing. I conceive, it ought to be far from any to hinder men to defend their Country in such a case. I confess indeed, The *Cause* which we maintain hath met with many *Enemies*, who have been against it, which requireth much tenderness; Therefore men are to be admitted to trust with such exceptions as may keep them out who are still *Enemies* to the *Cause* of God, have not professed repertance, renounced their former courses, and declared themselves for *Cause* and *Covenant*. I doubt not, but it shall be found, that the admitting of such to fight in our case as it standeth, is agreeable to the *Word* of God, and is not against the former publick resolutions of *Kirk* and *State*.

The second sort of persons we are to meet with, are such as act for the *Enmy* against the kingdom. If they be cursed, who will not come out to help the Lord against the Mighty; What a curse shall be upon them, who help the Mighty against the Lord, as they do who act for the *Enmy*? Three wayes is the *Enmy* helped against the *Cause* and *People* of God

1. By keeping correspondence with them, and giving them intelligence; There is nothing done in *Kirk* or *State*, but they have intelligence of it. A baser way hath never been used in any Nation. Your counsels and purposes are made known to them. If there be any such here, (as

I fear they be) let them take this to them, they are of those who help the mighty against the Lord, and the curse shall stick to them.

2. By strengthening the enemies hands with questions, debates and determinations, in papers, tending to the justifying of their unjust invasion. Whatever hath been mens intentions in taking that way, yet the thing done by them, hath tended to the advantage of the *Enemy*, and with divided those, who should have been joyned in the Cause, to the great weakening of the kingdom, and this interpretatively, is to act for the Mighty against the Lord.

3. By gross compliance with the *Enemy*, and going into them, doing all the evil offices they can, against their Native Kingdom. If *Meroz* was cursed for not helping, shall not these perfidious Covenant breakers, and treacherous dealers against a distressed Land; be much more accursed, for helping and assisting a destroying *Enemy*, so far as lyeth in their power? *1sa. 31. 3.* May be truly applied to them, who are helping Strangers, *Enemies* to G O D, his Kirk, and Religion, *Both he that helpeth, shall fall; and he that is holpen shall fall down, and they all shall fall together.*

III. The third particular about this COVENANT, resteth to be spoken of; To wit, Some directions to the King, for the right performing of his duty, whereof I shall give seven.

1. A King meeting with many difficulties in doing of duty, by reason of strong corruption within, and many Temptations without. He should be careful, to seek G O D by prayer, for grace to overcome these impediments, and for an understanding heart to govern his people. *Solomon* having in his option, to ask what he would, he asked an understanding heart, to go out and in before his people: Knowing, that the government of a people, was a very difficult work, and needed more then ordinary understanding. A King also hath many enemies (as our King hath this day) and a Praying King is a prevailing King. *Asa* when he had to do with a mighty enemy, *2 Chron. 14.* prayed fervently, and prevailed. *Jehoshaphat* was invaded with a mighty enemy, *2 Chron. 20.* He prayed and did prevail. *Hezekiah* prayed against *Senacherib*'s huge Army, and prevailed, *2 Chron. 32.*

Sir, you have many difficulties and oppositions to meet with, acquaint your self with Prayer, be instant with G O D, and he will fight for You. Prayers are not in much request at Court, but a Covenanted King, must bring them in request. I know, a King is burthened with multiplicity of affairs, and will meet with many diversions; But Sir, you must not be diverted. Take hours, and set them a part for that exercise: Men being once acquainted with Your way, will not dare to divert you. Prayer to God, will make your affairs easie all the day. I read of a king, of whom his Courtiers said. He spoke ofter with God, then with men. If you be frequent in P R A Y E R, You may expect the blessing of the most high upon Your self, and upon Your Government.

2. A King must be careful of the kingdom, which he hath sworn to maintain. We have had many of too private a spirit; by whom self interest hath been preferred to the publick. It becometh a King well, to be of a publick spirit, to care more for the publick then his own interest. Senates and States have had *Motto*'s written over the doors of the meeting places; Over the Senate House of *Rome*, was written, *Ne quid Republica detrimeti Capiat.* I shall wish this may be written over Your Assembly Houses; But there is another that I would have written with it, *Ne quid Ecclesia det imenti capiat.* Be careful of both; Let not Kirk nor State suffer hurt; Let them go together. The best way for standing of a kingdom is a well constitute Kirk. They deceive Kings, who make them believe, that the Government of the Kirk; I mean *Presbyterian* Government, cannot live with Monarchy. They sue well, it being the Ordinance of Christ, rendring to God what is Gods, and to *Cesar* what is *Cesar's*

Sir, Kings who have a tender care of the Kirk, *1sa. 41. 3.* are called nursing Fathers. You would be careful that the Gospel may have free passage through the Kingdom; and that the government of the Kirk, may be preserved intire, according to your Solemn Engagement.

The

The Kirk hath met with many enemies, as *Papists*, *Prelats*, *Malignants*, which I pass as known enemies. But there are two sorts more, who at this time, would be carefully looked on.

1. *Sectaries*, Great enemies to the Kirk, and to all the Ordinances of **CHRIST**, and more particularly to Presbyterian Government, which they have and would have altogether destroyed. A King should set himself against these, because they are enemies as well to the King, as to the Kirk, and strive to make both fall together.

2. *Erasians*, more dangerous snare to Kings, than *Sectaries*; because Kings can look well enough to these, who are against themselves, and their power, as *Sectaries* who will have no King; But *Erasians* give more power to Kings than they shoud have, and are great enemies to Presbyterian Government; For they would make Kings believe, that there is no Government but the Civil, and derived from thence, which is a great wrong to the Son of **GOD**, who hath the Government of the Kirk distinct from the Civil; yet no wyes prejudicial to it, being spiritual, and of another nature. **CHRIST** did put the Magistrate out of suspition, that his Kingdom was prejudicial to Civil Government; affirming, *My Kingdom is not of this World*. This Government **CHRIST** hath not committed to Kings, but to the Office-Bearers of his house; who in regard of Civil subjection are under the Civil power as well as others; but in their spiritual administration they are under **CHRIST**, who hath not given to any King upon earth the dispensation of spiritual things to his people.

SIR, You are in Covenant with **GOD** and his people, and are obliged to maintain Presbyterian Government, as well against *Erasians* as *Sectaries*. I know, this *Erasian* humour abounding at Court. It may be some endeavour to make you a reproof upon that, for which God hath punished your Predecessors. *He who he will that meddleth with this Government to overturn it, it shall be as heavy to him as the burthensome stone to the enemies of the Kirk. They are cut in pieces, who burthen themselves with it*, *Zach. 2.*

3. A King in Covenant with the people of God, should make much of those who are in Covenant with him; having in high estimation the faithful Servants of Christ, and the Godly people of the Land. It is rare to find Kings lovers of faithful Ministers, and pious people. It hath been the fault of our own Kings to prefer the ungodly.

1. Let the King love the Servants of Christ, who speak the Truth. Evil Kings are branded with this that they contemned the Prophets, *2 Chron. 25*. When *Amaziah* had taken the gods of *Seir*, and set them up for his gods, a Prophet came to him and reproved him; unto whom the King said, *Who made thee of the Kings Counsel? forbear, lest thou be smitten*. This contempt of the Prophets warning, is a fore-runner of following destruction. Be a careful hearer of Gods Word; take with reproof, esteem of it, as *David* did, *Psal. 131. 5. An excellent oyly which shall not break the head*. To make much of the faithful Servants of Christ, will be an evidence of reality.

2. Let the King esteem well of Godly Professors. Let Piety be in an account. It is a fault very common, that pious men, because of their conscientious and strict walking, are hated by the *Prophane*, who love to live loosely. It is usual with *Prophane men*, to labour to bring Kings unto distaste of the godly; especially when men who have professed Piety, become scandalous; whereupon they are ready to judge all pious men to be like them; and take occasion to speak evil of Piety. I fear at this time, when men who have been commended for Piety have fallen foully, and betrayed their trust; that men will take advantage, to speak against the godly of the Land. Beware of this, for it is *Satans* policy, to put piety out of request. Let not this move any. Fall who will, Piety is still the same, and pious men will make conscience of their ways and trust. Remember they are precious in Gods Eyes, who will not suffer men to despise them, without their reward. SIR, Let not your heart be from the Godly in the Land, whatever hath fallen out at this time. I dare affirm there are very many really Godly men, who by their Prayers are supporting your Throne.

4. A King shou'd be careful whom he putteth in Places of Trust, as a main thing, for the good of the Kingdome. It is a Maxim, That Trust should not be put in their hands who have oppressed the People, or have betrayed their Trust. There is a passage in Story meet for this purpose; One *Septimus Arabinus*, a man famous, or rather infamous for oppression, was put out of the Senate, but re-admitted. About this time, *Alexander Severus* being chosen to the Empire, the Senators did entertain him with publick Salutations and Congratulations. *Severus* clyping *Arabinus* amongst the Senators, cried out, *O Numinal! Arabinus non solam vivit, sed in Senatum verit.* Ah! *Arabinus* not only liveth, but he in the Senate; out of just indignation he could not endure to see him. As all are not meet for Places of Trust in Judicatories, so all are not meet for Places of Trust in Armies; men would be chosen, who are godly and able for the Charge.

But there are some who are not meet for Trust. 1. They who are godly, but have no skill nor ability for the Place. A man may be a truly godly man, who is not fit for such a Place, and no wrong is done to him, nor to godliness, when the Place is denied to him. I wonder how a godly man can take upon him a Place, whereof he hath no skill. 2. They who have neither skill nor courage are very unmeet; for it be a Place of never so great moment, faint-heartedness will make them quit it. 3. They who are both skilful and stout, yet are not honest, but perfidious and treacherous, shou'd have no trust at all.

Of all these we have sad experience, which should not move you to make choice of prophanes and godless men, by whom a blessing is not to be expected, but it should move you to be wary in your choice. I am confident such may be had, who will be faithful for Religion, King and Kingdom.

5. There hath been much debate about the exercise of the Kings power, yet he is put in the exercise of his power, and this day put in a better capacity to exercise it by his Coronation. Many are afraid, that the exercise of his power shall prove dangerous to the cause; and indeed I do confess there is a ground of fear, when we consider how this power hath been abused by former Kings. Therefore, Sir, make good use of this power, and see that you rather keep within bounds, than exceed in the exercise of it. I may very well give such a counsel, as an old Counsellor gave to a King of France; he having spent many years at Court, desired to retire into the Countrey for enjoying privacy fit for his age; and having obtained leave, the King his Master required him to sit down, and write some advice of Government to leave behind him, which he out of modesty declined. The King would not be denied, but left him with Pen, and Ink, and a sheet of Paper. He being alone, after some thoughts, wrote with fair and legible Characters in the head of the sheet *Modus*, in the middle of the sheet *Modus*, and in the foot of the sheet *Modus*, and wrote no more in all the Paper, which he wrapped up, and delivered to the King; meaning, that the best counsel he could give him, was, that he should keep temper in all things. Nothing more fit for a young King, than to keep temper in all. Take this counsel, Sir, and be moderate in the use of your power. The best way to keep power, is moderation in the uses of it.

6. The King hath many Enemies, even such as are Enemies to his Family, and to all Kingly Government, and are now in the bowels of this Kingdome wasting and destroying; besir your self, according to Vows and Oaths that are upon you, to be active for the relief of Christ's Kingdome, born down by them in all the three Kingdomes, and for relief of this Kingdome, grievously oppressed by them. We shall earnestly desire, that God would put that spirit upon our King, now entred upon publick Government, which he hath put upon the Deliverers of his People, in their cruel oppressors.

In speaking of the Kings behaviour to enemies, one thing I cannot pass. There is much spoken of a Treaty with this Enemy. I am not of the judgment of some, who distinguish a Treaty before Invasion, and after Invasion, and say, Treating is very lawful before Invasion, because it is supposed there is little wrong done; but after Invasion, when a Kingdome is wronged, and put to infinite losses, then say, a Treaty is to be shunned. But, in my judgment, a Treaty may be lawful after Invasion and wrongs sustained. The end of War is Peace, neither should desire of revenge obstruct it; providing it be such a Treaty, and Peace, as is not prejudicial to Religion,

nor to the safety of the Kingdom, nor to the undoubted right of the King, nor to the League and Covenant wherunto we are solemnly engaged.

But I must break off this Treaty, with a story related in Plutarch. The City of Athens was in a great strait, wherein they knew not what to do. *Themistocles* in this strait said, he had something, wherein to give his opinion, for the behoof of the State, but he thought it not fit to deliver him self publicly. *Aristides* a man of great trust, is appointed to hear him privately, and to make an account as he thought meet. When *Aristides* came to make his report to the Senate; he told them, that *Themistocles* his advice was indeed profitable, but not honest. Whereupon the people would not so much as hear it. There is much whispering of a Treaty, they are not willing to speak publicly of it; hear them in private, and it may be, the best advice shall be profitable, but not honest. If a Treaty should be, let it be both profitable and honest, and no lover of peace will be against it.

7. Seeing the King is now upon the renewing of the Covenants, it wou'd be remembred, that we enter into Covenant according to our profession therein, with reality, sincerity, and constancy, which are the qualifications of good Covenanters. Many doubt of your reality in the Covenant, let your reality and sincerity be evidenced by your stedfastnes and constancy; for many have begun well, but have not bee constant.

In the sacred History of Kings, we find a note put upon Kings according to their carriages, one of three Sentences is written upon them. 1. Some Kings have this written on them, *He did evil in the sight of the Lord*, they neither begin well, nor end well; such an one was *Abaz* King of *Judah*, and divers others in that History. 2. Others have this written of them, *He did that which was right in the sight of the Lord, but not with a perfect heart*; such an one was *Amariah* King of *Judah*, 2 Chron. 25. 2. he was neither sincere nor constant; when God blessed him with victory against the *Edomites*, he fell foully from the true Worship of God, and set up the gods of *Edom*. 3. A third Sentence is written upon the godly King of *Judah*, *He did right in the sight of the LORD, with a perfect heart*, as *Asa*, *Hezekiah*, *Jehosaphat*, and *Josiah*; they were both sincere and constant. Let us neither have the first, nor the second, but the third written upon our King, *He did right in the sight of the Lord, with a perfect heart*; begin well, and continue constant.

Before I clofe, I shall seek leave to lay before our young King two examples to beware of, and one to follow; the two warning examples, one of them is in my Text, another in our own History.

The first example is of *Josiah*, he began well, and went on in godly Reformation all the days of *Jehoiada*; but it is observed, 2 Chron. 28. 17. after the days of *Jehoiada*, the Princes of *Judah* came, and did obeysance to the King, and he hearkned unto them, verse 8. it appareth, they had been lying at wait till the death of *Jehoiada*, and took that opportunity to destroy the true Worship of God, and set up false Worship, flattering the King to that effect. For it is said, *They left the house of the Lord, and served groves and idols*, and were so far from being reclaimed by the Prophet of the Lord that was sent unto them, that they conspired against *Zechariah* the son of *Jehoiada*, who reproved them mildly for their *Idolatry*, and stoned him with stones, and slew him at the Kings commandment. And verse 22. it is said, *Josiah remembred not the kindness that Jehoiada his father had done to him*, but slew his son.

Sir, Take this example for a warning. You are obliged by the Covenant to go on in the work of Reformation; it may be some great ones are waiting their time, not having opportunity to work for the present, till afterward they may make obeysance, and persuade you to destroy all that hath been done in the work of God these divers years. Beware of it, let no allurement or perswasion prevail with you to fall from that, which this day you bind your self to maintain.

Another example I give you, yet in recent memory, of your Grandfather King *Jane*; he fell to be very young, in a time full of difficulties, yet there was a godly Party in the Land, who did put the Crown upon his head; and when he came to some years, he and his People entered in a Covenant with God; he was much commended by godly and faithful men, comparing him to young *Josiah*, standing at the Altar, renewing a Covenant with God; and he his self did thank God, that he was born in a Reformed Kirk, better reformed than *England*, for they retained many

Popish Ceremonies ; yea, better reformed than Geneva, for they keep some *Holy-days* ; charging his people to be constant, and promising himself to continue in that Reformation, and to maintain the same. Notwithstanding all this, he made a foul defection, he remembred not the kindness of them who had held the Crown upon his head ; yea, he persecuted faithful Ministers for opposing that course of defection : He never rested, till he had undone Presbyterian Government, and Kirk Assemblies, setting up Bishops, and bringing in Ceremonies, against which formerly he had given large testimony. In a word, he laid the foundation, whereupon his Son, our late King, did build much mischief to Religion all the days of his life.

Sir, I lay this example before You the rather, because it is so near You, that the guiltiness of the transgression lyeth upon the Throne and Family, and it is one of the sins, for which you have professed humiliation very lately. Let it be laid to heart, take warning, require not faithful mens kindnes with perfecution ; yea, require not the LORD so, who hath preserved You to this time, and is setting a Crown upon Your head. Requite not the Lord with apostacie and defection from a sworn Covenant : but be stedfast in the Covenant, as You would give testimony of your true humiliation for the defection of these that went before you.

I have set up these two examples before You as Beacons to warn you to keep off such dangerous courses, and shall adde one for imitation, which, if followed, may happily bring with it the blessing of that godly mans adherence to GOD. The example is of *Hezekiah*, who did that which was right in the sight of the *L O R D*, 2 King. 18. 5, 6. It is said of him, *He trusted in the L O R D G O D of Israel, and he cleave unto the L O R D, and departed not from following him, but kept his Commandments.* And ver. 7. *The L O R D was with him, and he prospered whither soever he went forth.*

Sir, follow this example, cleave unto the *L O R D*, and depart not from following him, and the Lord will be with You, and prosper You whithersoever You go. To this *L O R D* from whom we expect a blessing upon this days work, be glory and praise for ever Amen.

Sermon being ended, Prayer was made, for a blessing upon the Doctrine delivered.

The King being to renew the Covenants, first the National Covenant, then the Solemn League and Covenant, were distinctly read.

After the reading of these Covenants, The Ministers prayed for grace to perform the contents of the Covenants, and for faithful stedfastnes in the Oath of GOD ; And then (the Ministers Commissioners of the General Assembly, desired to be present, standing before the Pulpit) he ministred the Oath unto the King ; who kneeling, and lifting up his right hand, did swear in the words following.

I Charles, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, do affirme and declare, by my Solemn Oath, in the presence of Almighty G O D, the Searcher of Heart, my allowance and approbation of the National Covenant, and of the Solemn League and Covenant above written, and faithfully obliege my self, to prosecute the ends thereof, in my Station and Calling ; and that I for my self and successors, shall consent and agree, to all acts of Parliament enjoining the National Covenant, and the Solemn League and Covenant, and fully establish Presbyterian Government, the Directory of Worshipp, Confession of Faith, and Catechisms in the kingdom of Scotland, as they are approved by the General Assemblies of this Kirk, and Parliament of this Kingdom : And that I shall give my Royal Assent, to Acts and Ordinances of Parliament passed or to be passed, enjoining the same in my other Dominions : And that I shall obserue these in mine own practice and Family, and shall never make opposition to any of these, or endeavour any change thereof.

After the King had thus solemnly sworn, the National Covenant, the League and Covenant and the Kings Oath, subjoined unto both being drawn up in a fair Parchment ; The King did subscribe the same, in presence of all.

Thereafter the King ascendeth the Stage, and setteth down in the Chair of State.

Then the Lords, Great Constable, and Marshal, went to the four corners of the Stage with

with the Lyon going before them ; who spoke to the people these words, *Sirs, I do present unto you the King, CHARLES, the rightful and undoubted Heir of the Crown and Dignity of this Realm ; This day is by the Parliament of this Kingdom appointed for his Coronation, And are you not willing to have him for your King, and become subject to his commandments ?*

In which action, the Kings Majestie stood up, showing himself to the people, in each corner ; And the people expressed their willingness, by chearful acclamations, in these words, **GOD SAVE THE KING, CHARLES THE SECOND.**

Thereafter the Kings Majestie supported by the Constable Marshal, commeth down from the Stage, and sitteth down in the Chaire, where he heard the Sermon.

The Minister, accompanied with the Ministers before mentioned, commeth from the Pulpit toward the King ; and requireth, If he was willing to take the Oath, appointed to be taken at the Coronation.

The King answered, He was most willing.

Then the Oath of Coronation, as it is contained in the eight Act of the first Parliament of King JAMES, being read by the Lyon, the Tenour whereof followeth.

*Because, that the increase of Virtue, and suppreſſing of Idolatry, craveth, That the Prince and the people be of one perfect Religion, whic平 of GOD S Mercy is now preſently profiſſed within this Realm : Therefore it is ſtatuted, and ordained, by our Sovereign Lord, my Lord Regent, and three Estates of this preſent Parliament: That all Kings Princes, and Magiſtrates whatſoever, holding their place which hereafter at any time ſhall happen to Raign, and bear rule over this Realm, at the time of their Coronation, and receipt of their Princely Authority, make their faithful promiſe, in the preſence of the Eternal GOD: That enduring the whole course of their lives, they ſhall ſerve the ſame Eternal GOD, to the uttermoſt of their power, according as he hath required in his moſt Holy word, revealed and contained in the New and Old Testaments; And according to the ſame Word, ſhall maintain the true Religion of CHRIST JESUS, the preaching of his Holy Word, and due and right miniftration of the Sacraſments now received, and preached within this Realm. And ſhall abolish and gainſtand all false Religions contrary to the fame. And ſhall rule the people committed to their charge, according to the will and command of God revealed in his foreſaid Word, and according to the Loveable Laws, and Conſtitutions received in this Realm, no wayes repugnant to the ſaid Word of the Eternal GOD; And ſhall procure to the uttermoſt of their power, to the Kirk of GOD and whole Christian people, true and perfect peace, in time coming. The Right and Rents, with all juſt privileges of the Crown of Scotland, to preſerve and keep inviolated: Neither ſhall they transfer, nor alienate the ſame. They ſhall forbide and repreſs in all Estates, and degrees, reaſ, oppreſſion, and all kind of wrong: In all judgments they ſhall command and procure that justice, and equity be keepeſ, to all creatures, without exception, as the LORD and Father of Mercies, be merciſful unto them: And out of their Lands and Empire, they ſhall be careful to root out all Hereticks, and enemies to the true Worſhip of GOD, that ſhall be convict by the true Kirk of GOD, of the aforesaid Crimes; And that they ſhall faithfully affirm the things above written, by their Solem Oath.*

The Minister tendered the Oath unto the King, who kneeling, and holding up his right hand, ſware in these words. *By the Eternal and Almighty GOD, who liveth and reigneſt for ever, I ſhall obſerve and keep all that is contained in this Oath.*

This

This done the Kings Majestie setteth down in his Chaire, and reposeth himself a little.

Then the King ariseth from his Chaire, and is disrobed by the Lord Great Chamberlain of the Princely Robes, wherewith he entred the Kirk, and is invested by the said Chamberlain in his Royal Robes.

Thereafter, the King being brought to the Chair on the North side of the Kirk, supported as formerly; the sword was brought by Sir William Cockburn of Langtown Gentleman Ulster, from the Table, and delivered to Lyon King of Arms, who giveth it to the Lord Great Constable, who putteth the same in the Kings hand, saying, SIR, Receive the Kingly Sword, for the Defence of the Faith of C H R I S T, and protection of his Kirk, and of the true Religion, as it is presently professed within this Kingdom, and according to the National Covenant, and League and Covenant, and for executing equity and justice, and for punishment of all iniquity and injustice.

This done, the Great Constable receiveth the Sword from the King, and girdeth the same about his side.

Thereafter the King setteth down in his Chair; and then the Spurs were put on him, by the Earl Marshal.

Thereafter, Archibald Marques of Argyle, having taken the Crown in his hands, the Minister prayed to this purpose.

That the Lord would purge the Crown from the sins and transgressions of them that did reign before him; That it might be a pure Crown, That God would settle the Crown upon the Kings head: And since men that set it on, were not able to settle it, that the Lord would put it on, and preserve it. And then the Marquis put the Crown on the Kings head.

Whieh doue, the Lyon King of Arms. The Great Constable standing by him, causeth an Herald to call the whole Noblemen, one by one, according to their ranks; who comming before the King, kneeling, and with their hand touching the Crown on the Kings Head, sware these words, By the Eternal and Almighty God, who liveth and reigneth forever, I shall support thee to my uttermost. And when they had done, then all the Nobility held up their hand, and sware to be loyal and true Subiects, and faithfull to the Crown.

The Earl Marshal, with the Lyon, going to the four corners of the Stage, The Lyon proclaimeth the Obligatory Oath of the People; And the People holding up their hands all the time, did swear, By the Eternal and Almighty God, who liveth and reigneth forever, we become your liege men, and Truth, and Faith shall bear unto you, and live and dye with you, against all manner of folks, whatsoever in your service, according to the National Covenant, and Solemn League and Covenant.

Then did the Earles and Vicous put on their Crowns: and the Lyon likewise put on his.

Then did the Lord Chamberlain looie the Sword wherewith the King was girded; and draw it; and deliver it drawn into the Kings hands; and the King put it in the hands of the Great Constable, to carry it naked before him.

Then John Earl of Crawford and Lindsay, took the Scepter and put it in the Kings right hand, saying, Sir, Receive the Scepter, the sign of Royal Power of the Kingdom, that you may govern your self right, and defend all the Christian people committed by God to your charge, punishing the wicked, and protecting the just.

Then did the King ascend the Stage, attended by the Officers of the Crown, and Nobility, and was installed in the Royal Throne by Archibald Marquis of Argyle, saying; Stand and hold fast from henceforth, the place whereof you are the Lawful and righteous Heir, by a long and lineal succession of your Fathers; which is now delivered unto you, by Authority of Almighty God.

When the King was set down upon the Throne, the Minister spoke to him a word of Exhortation, as followeth.

Sir, You are set down upon the Throne in a very diffickl time; I shall therefore put you in mind of a Scriptural explication of a Throne, 1 Chron. 29.22. it is said, Solomon sat on the Throne of the Lord. Sir, you are a King, and King in Covenant with the Lord; if you would have the Lord to own you to be his King, and your Throne to be his Throne; I desire you may have some thoughts of this expression.

1. It is the Lords Throne ; Remember you have a King above you, the King of kings, and Lord of Lords, who commandeth thrones : He setteth Kings on thrones, and dethroneth them at his pleasure : Therefore take a word of advice, be thankful to him, who hath brought you through many wanderings to set you on this throne : Kiss the Son, lest he be angry ; and learn to serve him with fear, who is terrible to the Kings of the earth. 2. Your throne is the Lords throne, and your people the Lords people ; Let not your heart be lifted up above your brethren, Deut. 17. 20. They are your brethren, not only flesh of your flesh, but brethren by Covenant with God : Let your Government be refreshing unto them, as the rain on the mountains in grass. 3. Your throne is the Lords throne ; beware of making his throne a throne of iniquity. There is such a throne, Psal. 94. 20. Which frameth mischief by a Law, God will not own such a throne ; it hath no fellowship with him. Sir, There is too much iniquity upon the throne by your Predecessors, who framed mischief by a law ; such laws as have been destructive to Religion, and grievous to the Lords people ; You are one the throne, and have the Scepter, beware of touching mischievous laws therewith. But as the throne is the Lords throne, let the laws be the Lords Laws, agreeable to his word, such as are terrible to evildoers, and comfortable to the godly, and a relief to the Poor, and oppressed in the Land. 4. The Lords throne putteth you in mind, whom you should have about the throne ; wicked Counsellors are not for a King upon the Lords throne, Solomon knew this, who said, Prov. 25. 5 Take away the wicked from before the King, and his throne shall be established in righteousness ; And Prov. 20. 8. A King upon the throne scattereth away all evil with his eyes. 5. The Lords Throne putteth you in mind, that the judgment on the throne should be the Lords, Take the exhortation, Jer. 22. from the beginning, The Prophet hath a command to go to the house of the King of Judah, and say, Hear the word of the Lord, O King of Judah, that sittest upon the throne, and thy servants, and thy people, execute ye judgment, and righteousness, and deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor ; and do no wrong, do no violence to the stranger, the fatherless, nor the widow, neither shed innocent blood in this place. If ye do this thing indeed, then shall there enter by the gates of this house, Kings sitting upon the throne of David. But if ye will not hear these words, I swear by my self, saith the Lord. This house shall become a desolation. And verse 7. I will prepare destroyers against thee.

Sir, Destroyers are prepared for the injustice of the throne, Intreat you, execute righteous judgment ; if you do it not, your house will be a desolation ; But if you do that which is right, God shall remove the Destroyers, and you shall be established on your throne ; and there shall yet be Dignity in your House, for your servants and for your people.

Lastly, If your throne be the throne of the Lord, take a word of encouragement against thine Adversaries, Your enemies are the enemies of the Lords throne, Make your peace with God in Christ, and the Lord shall scatter your enemies from the throne, and he shall magnifie you yet in the fight of these Nations, and make the miffed people submit themselves willingly to your government. Sir, If you use well the Lords throne, on which you are set, then the two words in the place cited, 1 Chron. 29. 22. spoken of Solomon sitting on the throne of the L O R D, He prospered, and all Israel obeyed him, shall belong unto you, Your people shall obey you in the Lord ; and you shall prosper in the fight of the Nations round about.

Then the Lord Chancellor went to the four Corners of the Stage, the Lyon King of Arms going before him, and proclaimed his Majesties free pardon, to all breakers of Penal Statutes, and made offer thereof; Whereupon the people cryed out, God save the King.

Then the King supported by the great Constable, and Marshal, and accompanied with the Chancellor, arose from the throne and went out a door prepared for that purpose, to a Stage, and sheweth himself to the people without, who clapped their hands, and cryed with a loud voice a long time, God save the King.

Then the King returning, and sitting down upon the throne, delivered the Scepter to the Earl of Crawford and Lindsay, to be carried before him ; Thereafter the Lyon King of Arms, rehearsed the Royal Line of the Kings upward, to Fergus the first.

Then the Lyon called the Lords one by one, who kneeling and holding their hands betwixt the Kings hands, did swear these words, By the eternal and almighty God, who liveth and reigneth for ever,

ver, I become your Liege-man, and Truth and Faith shall bear unto you, and live and die with you against all manner of folks whatsoever, in your service, according to the National Covenant, and Solemn League and Covenant.

And every one of them kissed the Kings left cheek.

When these Solemnities were ended, the Minister standing before the King on his Throne, pronounced this blessing :

*The Lord bless thee, and save thee, the Lord hear thee in the day of trouble, the Name of the God of Jacob defend thee: the Lord send thee help from the Sanctuary, and strengthen thee out of Sion. Amen.*

After the Blessing pronounced, the Minister went to Pulpit, and had the following Exhortation, the King sitting still upon the Throne; Ye have this day a King Crowned, and entered into Covenant with God and his People; Look, both King and People, that ye keep this Covenant, and beware of the breach of it. That you may be the more careful to keep it, I will lay a few things before you.

I remember, when the Solemn League and Covenant was entered by both Nations, the Commissioners from England being present in the East Kirk of Edinburgh, a passage was cited out of Nehem. 5. 13; which I shall now again cite: *Nehemias required an Oath of the Nobles and People, to restore the Mortgaged Lands, which they promised to do; after the Oath was tendered, in the 13. 2. he did shake his lap, and said, So God shake out every man from his house, and from his labour, that performeth not his promise, even thus shall he be shaken out and emptied. And all the Congregation said, Amen.* Since that time, many of those who were in Covenant are shaken out of it, yea, they have shaken off the Covenant, and laid it aside. It is true, they are prospering this day, and think that they prosper by laying aside the Covenant; but they will be deceived, that word spoken then shall not fall to the ground, God shall shake them out of their possession, and empty them for their perfidious breach of the Covenant.

The same I say to King and Nobles, and all that are in Covenant; If you break that Covenant, being so solemnly sworn, all those who have touched your Crown, and sworn to support it, shall not be able to hold it on, but God will shake it off, and turn you from the Throne. And ye Noble-men, who are assistant to the putting on of the Crown, and setting the King upon the Throne, if ye shall either assist or advise the King to break the Covenant, and overturn the work of God, he shall shake you out of your possessions, and empty you all of your glory.

Another passage I offer to your serious consideration, Jer. 34. 8. after that Zedekiah had promised to proclaim liberty to all the Lords people, who were servants, and entered into a Covenant, he and his Princes, to let them go free, and according the Oath had let them go; afterwards they caused the servants to return, and brought them into subjection, v. 11. what will meth upon this breach? v. 15, 16. *Ye were now turned, and had done right in my sight in proclaiming liberty; but ye turned, and made them servants again: and therefore, v. 18, v. 19, v. 21. I will give the men who have transgressed my Covenant, who have not performed the words of the Covenant which they made before me, when they cut the Calf in twain, and passed between the parts thereof. I will even give them into the hands of their enemies, into the hand of them that seek their life, even Zedekiah and his Princes.* If the breach of a Covenant made for the liberty of servants w<sup>s</sup> so punished, what shall be the punishment of the breach of a Covenant for Religion, and the liberty of the people of God? There is nothing more terrible to Kings and Princes, than to be given into the hand of enemies that seek their life. If ye would escape this judgment, let King and Princes keep their Covenant made with God; Your Enemies who seek your life are in the Land; if you break the Covenant, it may be feared, God will give you over unto them as a prey; but if ye keep Covenant, it may be expected, God will keep you out of their hands.

Let not the place ye heard opened be forgotten, for in it ye have an example of Divine Justice against Joash and the Princes for breaking that Covenant. Chr. n. 14. 21. the Princes who instid that breach are destroyed; and in the 24 verse it is said, *The Army of the Syrians came with a small company of men, and the Lord delivered a very great host into their hands, because*

cause they had forsaken the **LORD GOD** of their fathers: so they executed judgment against **Joseph**: And verse 25. *His own servants conspired against him, and slew him on his bed*, &c.

The conspiracy of Servants or Subjects against their King, is a wicked course; but **GOD** in his righteous judgments suffereth Subjects to conspire and rebel against their Princes, because they rebel against **God**; and he suffereth Subjects to break the Covenant made with a King, because he breaketh the Covenant made with **GOD**. I may say freely, that a chief cause of the judgment upon the Kings House, hath been the Grand-fathers breach of Covenant with **God**, and the Fathers following his steps, in opposing the work of **God**, and his Kirk, within these Kingdoms: they broke Covenant with **God**, and men have broken Covenant with them, yea, most cruelly and perfidiously have invaded the Royal Family, and trodden upon all Princely Dignity.

Be wise by their example. You are not sitting upon the Throne of the Kingdom, and your Nobles about you, there is **one** above you, even **JESUS** the King of **Spain**, and I, as his Servant, dare not but be free with you: I charge you, Sir, in his name, that you keep this Covenant in all points; if you shall break this Covenant, and come against his Cause, I assure you, the controversy is not ended between **God** and your Family, but will be carried on to further weakening, if not the overthrow of it. But if you shall keep this Covenant, and befriend the Kingdom of **Christ**, it may be from this day **God** will begin to do you good, although your estate be very weak, **God** is able to raise you, and make you Reign, maugre the opposition of all your Enemies: And howsoever it shall please the **Lord** to dispose, you shall have peace toward **God** through **Christ** the Mediator.

As for you who are Nobles and Peers of the Land, your share is great in this day of Coronation, ye have come and touched the Crown, and sworn to support it, ye have handled the Sword and the Scepter, and have set down the King upon his Throne.

1. I charge you to keep your Covenant with **God**, and see that ye never be moved your selves to come against it in any Head or Article thereof, and that ye give no counsel to the King to come against that Doctrine, Worship, Government, and Discipline of the Kirk, established in this Land, as you would cleave the judgment of Covenant-breakers. If the King and ye who are engaged to support the Crown, conspire together against the Kingdom of **Christ**, both ye that do support, and he that is supported, will fall together. I pref this the more, because it is a rare thing to see a King and great Men for **Christ**: In the long Catalogue of Kings, which ye have heard recited this day, they will be found few who have been for **Christ**.

2. I charge you also, because of your many Oathes to the King, that you keep them inviolably, be faithful to him according to your Covenant: The Oathes of **God** are upon you, if directly or indirectly you do any thing against his standing, **God**, by whom ye have sworn, will be avenged upon you for the breach of his Oath.

And now I will shut up all with one word more to you, Sir, You are the only Covenanted King with **God** and his People in the World, many have obstructed your entry in it: Now seeing the Lord hath brought you in over all these obstructions, only observe to do what is contained therein, and it shall prove an happy time for you and your House. And because you are entred in times of great difficulty, wherein small strength seemeth to remain with you, in the eyes of the world, for recovering your just power and greatness; therefore take the counsel which **David**, when he was adying, gave to his Son **Solomon**, 1 King. 2, 2, 3. *Be strong, and stablish thy self a man, and keep the charge of the Lord thy God, to walk in his ways; and keep his commandments, that thou maist prosper in all that thou doest, and whitherever thou turnest thyself.*

After this Exhortation, the Minister closed the whole Action with Prayer, and the xx. Psalm being sung, he dismissed the People with a Blessing.

Then did the Kings Majesty descend from the Stage, with the Crown upon his Head; and receiving again the Scepter in his hand, returned with the whole Train, in solemn manner, to his Palace, the Sword being carried before him.

b4  
D  
a  
g,  
he  
d,  
g-  
ca,  
ely  
our  
nt,  
all  
er-  
if  
ist,  
uk,  
nd  
the  
on,  
the  
ves  
me  
nd,  
to  
or,  
to  
re  
ly,  
or  
ged  
ng  
ng  
ned  
lin  
the  
Da  
if a  
bat  
alm  
re  
his